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EXTRA LAST EDITION. STILL MYSTERIOUS.

More Light Needed on Broker Hatch's Death.

Scotfield and His Wife Quarrelled on the Fatal Night.

The story of the woman's adventurous career induces Coroner Levy to make a close investigation. The husband does not see her again, but may not see for divorce, as his wife's unexplained disappearance.

The story of the sudden and mysterious death of Broker Nathaniel W. T. Hatch continues to be the sensation of the city to-day. No case for many years has excited such widespread interest.

The house 64 West Twentieth street, where the body lay for hours, unnoticed, was surrounded from early this morning by a crowd that kept three of Capt. Reilly's policemen constantly busy. Curious people got on the elevated railroad platform close by in the hope of getting a glimpse of the yard, the stone pavement of which is still red with the blood of Mrs. Scotfield's unfortunate companion.

The house was vacant. The painters and paperhangers seem to have stopped work indefinitely. Mrs. Scotfield slept last night at the Hotel Royal, Fortieth street and Sixth avenue, as she could not bear to remain on the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Scotfield did not return home after being paroled by the Coroner. He wandered off uptown and it is doubtful if he got any sleep at all.

An EVENING WORLD reporter found him at the entrance of Parker's Hotel at 10 o'clock. He looked pale and haggard, and a stubbly beard had risen on his face.

Mr. Scotfield seemed to be too despondent to refuse to talk.

"Do you know where your wife is?" asked the reporter.

"No. I have not seen her since noon yesterday. I don't want to see her."

"How do you regard your wife's association with Mr. Hatch?"

"I am not sure, but I am sure against the man being in my wife's apartments in the middle of the night, but I did not quarrel about it. I was willing to go and leave him there, and I did so."

"Have you any intention of getting a divorce?"

"I can't tell you. I haven't made up my mind. I am a man that doesn't want any more of a divorce than I can possibly help."

Mr. Scotfield then went downtown, saying he would be at his office in the Borel Building the rest of the day.

The police are pursuing their investigation of the circumstances of Mr. Hatch's death.

Detective Hayes said this morning that he had testimony showing conclusively that Scotfield and his wife had an angry quarrel in the hallway of the house while Mr. Hatch was upstairs. Their voices were heard in passionate debate by a neighbor whose name the detective has refused to disclose.

There is also a strong suspicion with some people that Mr. Scotfield waited on the adjoining floor, not submissively, but with the intention of shooting the intruder when he came out. His wife may have held the door, and there was a man in his wife's room and that there would be a case for the courts was not exactly the language of a man resigned to his fate.

The Coroner has had a report from Capt. Reilly the purport of which he will not disclose, but it has led him to order his deputy, Dr. Jenkins, to make an autopsy on the body this afternoon.

The Coroner is having the Scotfields kept under surveillance, and he will make a searching investigation.

It is not at all clear to me that Mr. Hatch's death is a suicide, as the Coroner to-day, "and I may have to hold the people. I shall await the result of the autopsy and begin the inquest to-morrow afternoon. If certain discrepancies in the statements in the case are not taken up, I shall have to hold the Scotfields for trial."

The body of the unfortunate broker lies at the funeral residence, 36 West Fifty-third street, until to-morrow afternoon, 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Lillian E. Scotfield's career appears to have been a dash and an adventurous one, and it seems that Mr. Hatch was not the first wealthy man who had been of family with whom she had business relations.

Mrs. Sophronia Twitcheell, the advocate of woman's rights, told Coroner Levy to-day that she knew of Mrs. Scotfield in San Francisco ten years ago. Mrs. Scotfield was then known as Mrs. Stowell. While there she got into trouble with a rich man who visited at her house.

Mrs. Scotfield came to this country from England when she was a young girl. She took to the stage, and before her twentieth year owned a small theatre in San Francisco and starred in a burlesque entitled "Jack and the Beanstalk."

After that she travelled through the country with a stock company, and in 1879 turned up in New York with nearly \$60,000.

When this she speculated in stocks and some of which were money-making schemes, she failed miserably. One of her failures was the "Passion Play," which she induced Saml. Morse to put upon the stage for which she provided the scenery and costumes. In that unsuccessful venture she was known as "Mrs. Johnson."

George D. Roberts, of the Postal Telegraph Company; Albert J. Hayes, the costumer, and D. C. Ferris, who Mrs. Scotfield called her brother-in-law, also contributed to the expenses of the "Passion Play," and they bore a greater portion of the loss.

Mrs. Scotfield, he has, however, been acquainted with her for many years, both in New York and the West.

Scotfield appeared as the wife of a steamship captain whose vessel was out of San Francisco. The captain died and the mate was

INFANT CHILDREN FOR SALE.

THE PRICE FROM \$5 TO \$20 EACH AT MRS. WINKLEMAN'S.

They All Have Respectable Parents, the Says, or She Would Not Have Them—Mrs. Winklemann Doesn't Consider That She Sells the Babies—An Unfortunate Youngster With a Very Bad Cold.

The widespread interest which has been awakened by THE EVENING WORLD'S disclosures of the sale and purchase of infants has caused general comment. A visit to the house of Mrs. Winklemann, 42 East Second street, revealed more interesting details. A tidy-looking German girl opened the door and, upon explaining his mission, the reporter was shown into the front parlor, where a little child, neatly dressed, was playing with her toys upon the floor.

The room itself was a model of neatness, notwithstanding that it was used as a bedroom, curtains of some dark material hiding the closets and a blue silk counterpane on the bed.

Mrs. Winklemann soon came in, a buxom German girl, with a pleasant expression, corresponding with the room. After a preliminary conversation, the reporter informed her that a male infant was desired to replace one just lost, and Mrs. Winklemann shortly after presented a babe for inspection.

"This little fellow is five weeks old," she explained, "and a strong, healthy child, too. He is suffering with a fearful cold in his head just now and it makes me sad. Otherwise there is nothing the matter with him."

The poor infant was indeed suffering, as his swollen eyes and watery nostrils proclaimed. His eyes were dark blue. He had brown hair and was not a particularly beautiful child owing to the almost total absence of chin.

What about his parents, are they respectable? inquired the reporter.

Mrs. Winklemann straightened up and replied, freely:

"Every child that comes into my possession I must have assured proof of its respectability. I mean inquiries regarding them, and if they are not satisfactory I refuse to accept them."

"Have you any other children here?"

"I have another boy, two weeks old, and a girl about the same age. Would you like to see the other boy?"

"Yes, if it is not too much trouble," was the reply.

"It is no trouble at all, as it is a matter of business," said Mrs. Winklemann, as she left the room, bearing the first infant with her. A few minutes later the two-week-old child was submitted for inspection, a pretty infant, with bright blue eyes and blonde hair, like the other one was pronounced sound and healthy.

"Do you know the parents of this child?"

"I know the mother; she is an American girl, and the father of the first one I showed you is a German."

"How much do you charge for these babies?"

"Well, that is optional," was the reply. "Ten dollars is generally the price paid, although I have sometimes received as high as \$20 for a child, and again as low as \$5. It depends entirely upon the circumstances of the parties making the adoption; whether people are poor, generally give more than the poorer class."

"The money which I receive is not to be considered as the price of the child, but merely to defray the expenses of the mother in keeping the children until they are adopted."

"Do you have many calls for children from poor people?" asked the reporter.

"Well, not exactly poor people, but those of the middle class, and many of them are of the point to be assured that the child leaves my hands shall be properly provided for, and the respectability of the adopters is just as much of a question with me as the parents of the child."

Here, as Mrs. Ritsch's, full surrender of the child is given, the mother signing the necessary document, which is delivered to the parties making the adoption.

Both the children shown to the reporter were dressed in spotless white clothes and looked as though they received the best of care. It would seem that many of these children of many have their lot cast in much better lines than many of the natural children of this city, who are born in squalor and misery to grow up in vice and ignorance, while the former are frequently adopted by the people of wealth and attention paid to their education and welfare.

The conversation with Mrs. Winklemann, as here recorded, is not given in her exact words, owing to her unfamiliarity with the English language.

ROSCOE CONKLING'S WILL PROBATED.

Surrogate Bliss Says It Is the Most Comprehensive Will He Ever Saw.

UTICA, May 9.—The will of Roscoe Conkling was offered for probate before Surrogate Bliss to-day. The Surrogate said it was the shortest, clearest and most comprehensive will he ever saw. It covered everything, and yet made less than one hundred words. The text of the will is as follows:

I, Roscoe Conkling, of the County of Otsego, State of New York, do hereby declare that I am of sound mind and memory, and I give, devise and bequeath to my wife Julia, and to her heirs and assigns forever, all my property and estate, whether real, personal or mixed, and I appoint my last and only wife sole executrix of this, my last will.

In testimony whereof I hereunto sign my name, this 21st day of June, 1887. ROSCOE CONKLING.

The witnesses are Ellis H. Roberts and C. N. Hopkins.

STRICKEN AT THE "L" ROAD STATION.

A Yorkville Oyster-Dealer Dies Suddenly on His Way to Market.

Policeman Matthew McCoy, of the Old slip squad, found a man's body this morning lying at the foot of the stairs leading to the Fulton street station of the elevated railroad.

In the pockets were \$22.75 in money, a check for \$9.83, a seal ring, a diamond stud, a pair of gold-mounted spectacles and papers which showed that the dead man was William H. Shinnick, an oyster and fish dealer of 609 First avenue.

His wife, who was notified, identified the body. She said that her husband had been troubled with pleurisy of the heart, and she had expected that he would die suddenly. Mr. Shinnick was well known uptown and was prosperous. At the time of his death he was going to Fulton Market to make his purchases for the day.

The Five Misters. There were five fair sisters, and each had an aim. Flora would fain be a fashionable dame; Sophy would fain be a fashionable dame; Sophy would fain be a fashionable dame; Sophy would fain be a fashionable dame; Sophy would fain be a fashionable dame.

BOSS O'BRIEN STILL ON TOP.

He Reorganizes the Eighth District to Suit His Friend Barney.

Boss John J. O'Brien, of the Eighth District machine, has again defied the aristocratic and high-minded members of the Republican party. John J. remains a solid man and true to Barney Rourke, whom he delights to call "My dear friend Barney."

The Republican County Committee may discipline Barney Rourke; the Republican newspapers may call Barney Rourke the keeper of a dive, a traitor and a boodle dispenser; Barney Rourke may work and vote just as he pleases on election day, but John J. O'Brien and Barney Rourke continued to throw their arms around each other's neck and whisper in each other's ear: "The G. O. P. be damned. I am with you and you are with me. Let her rip. We have the police and the election inspectors, and what do we care? Hip, hip, hooray for Barney Brodsky."

The Republican County Committee declared war against O'Brien, Rourke & Co. shortly after the election. Rourke openly supported Col. Feltz, the District Attorney, and Alfred Steckler for Civil Justice against the regular Republican nominees.

The County Committee, by an almost unanimous vote, declared that the district must be reorganized. O'Brien's machine was ousted, and he was bounced from the committee.

At the primary held to elect a new machine O'Brien reorganized himself, and there was no opposition to the Boss's ticket. Last night O'Brien elected Barney Rourke a delegate to the Republican State Convention.

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AGAIN IN THE LEAD.

Littlewood Wins Back First Place at the Big Race.

Brittish Cartwright Gives It Up as a Bad Job.

SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Littlewood..... 278 4
Hughes..... 276 3
Herty..... 270 3
Guerrero..... 261 6
Norseman..... 259 5
Dillon..... 253 6
Campagna..... 225 3
Vint..... 219 2

There was another change of places in the Madison Square Garden race this morning. At midnight Hughes had lengthened the lead that he had gained while Littlewood was suffering with a rusty thigh-joint, to 7 1/2 miles, and Littlewood was in his cot again.

Even Dan Herty had caught the Englishman, and he, too, retired to rest.

Littlewood returned to the track at 1.30 A. M., refreshed and less stiff. He immediately resumed his easy foot run, at a five-mile pace, and proceeded to overhaul the Lepper, who at this time could not better his three-mile gait. Mile after mile was covered, and when Littlewood circled the track for the

100th time after his sleep, he overtook the Lepper and passed him in the sixth lap of his 240th mile.

It was at 3.37 in the morning. The garden was nearly empty of spectators, but the most of the few devoted adherents as lustily as their drooping condition would permit.

When Herty returned to the track after two hours' sleep, he found that Littlewood had gained five miles of his lead, while he was not so limber as he might be.

Cartwright, the Londoner, had dropped to seventh place. He said that he was "bloody bad" and was going to drop the blooming, but he did not do so, and at 3.50 o'clock, announcing when he loped down upon his cot that "no blooming think on earth" could move him for a week.

Hughes had been off the track twenty-four minutes when this was going on, taking nourishment and having a rubbing down. After his 241st mile Hughes retired and Littlewood made a beautiful spurt at an eight-minute gait.

But Hughes's slouching form reappeared in five and a half minutes, and he dropped Littlewood for a whole hour. Then, at 5.19 o'clock, the Lepper again retired to his cot and underwent the treatment of the Lepper for thirty minutes, returning to find Littlewood running nicely to the music of the band, which had come in for the day.

George was just five miles ahead and running at a ten-minute clip, a gait which was too much for the Lepper and which stretched his lead by a mile in the next hour.

Saunders, the Brooklyn amateur, had been last man in the race for some hours. He went to bed at 6 o'clock this morning.

The relative positions of the other men were unchanged. The scores are as follows:

SCORE FROM 1.30 TO 2 O'CLOCK.

Littlewood..... 278 4
Hughes..... 276 3
Herty..... 270 3
Guerrero..... 261 6
Norseman..... 259 5
Dillon..... 253 6
Campagna..... 225 3
Vint..... 219 2

SCORE FROM 2.30 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

Littlewood..... 278 4
Hughes..... 276 3
Herty..... 270 3
Guerrero..... 261 6
Norseman..... 259 5
Dillon..... 253 6
Campagna..... 225 3
Vint..... 219 2

SCORE FROM 3.30 TO 4 O'CLOCK.

Littlewood..... 278 4
Hughes..... 276 3
Herty..... 270 3
Guerrero..... 261 6
Norseman..... 259 5
Dillon..... 253 6
Campagna..... 225 3
Vint..... 219 2

SCORE FROM 4.30 TO 5 O'CLOCK.

Littlewood..... 278 4
Hughes..... 276 3
Herty..... 270 3
Guerrero..... 261 6
Norseman..... 259 5
Dillon..... 253 6
Campagna..... 225 3
Vint..... 219 2

SCORE FROM 5.30 TO 6 O'CLOCK.

Littlewood..... 278 4
Hughes..... 276 3
Herty..... 270 3
Guerrero..... 261 6
Norseman..... 259 5
Dillon..... 253 6
Campagna..... 225 3
Vint..... 219 2

SCORE FROM 6.30 TO 7 O'CLOCK.

Littlewood..... 278 4
Hughes..... 276 3
Herty..... 270 3
Guerrero..... 261 6
Norseman..... 259 5
Dillon..... 253 6
Campagna..... 225 3
Vint..... 219 2

SCORE FROM 7.30 TO 8 O'CLOCK.

Littlewood..... 278 4
Hughes..... 276 3
Herty..... 270 3
Guerrero..... 261 6
Norseman..... 259 5
Dillon..... 253 6
Campagna..... 225 3
Vint..... 219 2

SCORE FROM 8.30 TO 9 O'CLOCK.

Littlewood..... 278 4
Hughes..... 276 3
Herty..... 270 3
Guerrero..... 261 6
Norseman..... 259 5
Dillon..... 253 6
Campagna..... 225 3
Vint..... 219 2

SCORE FROM 9.30 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

Littlewood..... 278 4
Hughes..... 276 3
Herty..... 270 3
Guerrero..... 261 6
Norseman..... 259 5
Dillon..... 253 6
Campagna..... 225 3
Vint..... 219 2

SCORE FROM 10.30 TO 11 O'CLOCK.

THE WORLD.

Five Years of Uninterrupted Ascent up the Ladder of Fame!

THE WORLD requires an Extension Ladder of Renown.

PRICE ONE CENT.

EXTRA LAST EDITION. TO STOP CROOKED AGENCIES.

SENATOR REILLY'S BILL TO REGULATE THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

It Has Passed the Assembly and New Goes to the Governor—Under Its Provisions Swindling Agencies Will Have Little Chance to Defraud Those Who Seek Work—Licenses Cost \$25 Each.

ALBANY, May 9.—Senator Reilly's bill to stamp out swindling employment agencies was passed in the Assembly to-day. It now goes to the Governor. Its provisions are extremely severe. Here is a synopsis of them:

No person shall engage in the business of keeping an intelligence office, employment bureau, or other agencies in the city of New York, where a fee is charged for registration, for the purpose of procuring or assisting to procure employment or situations of any kind, or furnishing help to any person, either in or out of said city, without first procuring a license therefor from the Mayor of said city, under a penalty of not more than \$50 fine for each offense.

In case any person shall be charged a fee for the purpose of obtaining employment or a situation by any such intelligence office or employment agency bureau, and it shall be proved that no such employment or situation was to be obtained, or vacancies existing at the place where such persons be sent, then the keeper of such office or agency shall be liable to said person for the fare paid by him or her in going to and returning from said place; and should the keeper of an office or agency fail to pay such fare, the Mayor may revoke the license.

Every keeper of such intelligence office, employment agency or other place kept for the purpose of procuring employment or situations, is required to give to each person from whom they accept a fee a receipt stating the amount so paid and the character of the situation or employment they agree to procure for such person, specifying the time in which such employment or situation is to be furnished.

In case of failure to furnish such employment to such applicant the keeper of the intelligence office or employment agency shall refund the full amount of such fee to the person by whom such fee was paid.

Every person engaged in the business of keeping an intelligence office, employment agency or other place where employment or situations are procured in the City of New York, shall have on the back of each and every receipt given by him or her a statement of the procuring of employment or situation a copy of the first section of this act printed clearly and legibly in plain type, and a failure to comply with this provision of the act shall be deemed a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the license of the person violating the same.

The Mayor may require from each person licensed or applying for a license under this act a bond, with a good and sufficient surety conditioned for the faithful observance of the provisions contained therein.

Each license shall begin in the house in which the person licensed shall keep his office and the number of such license shall continue to be in force until the first Tuesday of May next ensuing the date thereof, and no longer unless sooner revoked by the Mayor.

Every person who may be licensed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act shall pay to the Mayor for the use of the City of New York the sum of \$25, and for the renewal of such license the sum of \$25.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. The act shall take effect immediately.

CARPENTERS WIN A STRIKE.

Hedden's Sons at Length Agree to Pay the Union Rate of Wages.

The strike of union carpenters on the building of D. S. Walton, at Varick and Franklin streets, for the carpentry of which Hedden's Sons have the contract, was declared off to-day.

The Master Carpenters' Union agreed to pay the union rate of \$3.50 a day to all union carpenters, and those of the men who struck are at liberty to return to work.

The same applies to all the other jobs of the Hedden's Sons in this city, and in Brooklyn, where they have contracts for \$3.25 a day, and on the Jersey Central Station, in Jersey City, the union rate of \$3 a day is paid.

Bishops Consider the Papal Rescript. (BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.) DUBLIN, May 9.—The Catholic Archbishops and Bishops are in conference at Clonliffe College to-day.

The subject before them is the Papal rescript and how it shall be treated.

Sunday having passed without the formal promulgation of the rescript, it is still open to amendment, and may even be withdrawn. The advice of the Bishops to-day will contribute to either result.

Settlement of the Morocco Question. (BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.) LONDON, May 9.—A despatch from Tangiers announces that the question between the United States and Morocco has been finally settled.

Warmer Weather, With Rain. WASHINGTON, May 9.—Weather indications: For Connecticut and Eastern New York: Warmer; rain, followed by fair weather; light to fresh southerly winds.

The Weather To-Day. Indicated by Hakey's tele-thermometer: 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 187